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THE Two Brothers, Sylleman, from Boston to Bristol, has been taken by a French privateer, retaken by the Hazard sloop, and arrived at Cork.

The Mentor, Silvius, from Charleston to Hamburg, has been taken by a privateer, carried into Guernsey, since given up, and is to proceed for London.

The Princess Amelia, Indianian, was burnt by accident on the 3d April, off Pidgeon's Island, on the Malabar coast. About 40 people lost.

The Raymond, Snedley, and the Woodcot, Hannay, were captured on the 20th April, in Tillicherry Roads, by La Presse French frigate. The Woodcot sunk.

The Herald of Jersey, Pickstock, in her voyage from Ushant to Labrador, captured a Spanish packet of 10 guns and 20 men, from the Havannah to Cadiz, and sent her into Weymouth.

Portsmouth, Aug. 17. Sailed the Cleopatra frigate, with a fleet for America.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Aug. 17. E. S. E.—18. E. N. E.—19. N. E.—20. ditto.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 7.—Hamburg 2.—Lisbon, 6.

Due—Ireland, 3.—Hamburg, 6.

AUGUST 21.

HAMBURG MAIL.

The two Hamburg mails, which were due arrived on Monday night.

The accounts respecting the French and English fleets in the Mediterranean are contradictory, but most of them favour the opinion that a meeting has taken place; and that the result has been such as we have had reason to hope and expect. By these two mails we receive the following articles on the subject:

ANGONA, July 18.

A great number of letters which have been received here all agree that General Buonaparte has taken his course towards Candia. Admiral Nelson is following him with all the sail he can carry; and according to the accounts brought by some ships that have arrived here, the two fleets are only nineteen leagues distant from each other.

ROME, July 21.

According to accounts received yesterday from Civita-Venecia, a number of wounded French soldiers and sailors have been brought there by several ships; but it is not publicly known where, or in what action they were wounded.

ITALY, July 16.

According to accounts from Genoa, dated the 18th, a packet-boat has arrived there with advice that the English fleet had fallen in with the Toulon fleet near Cape Passaro, and defeated the rear division, taking four ships of the line and thirty transports. Admiral Nelson then made all the sail he could to come up with the remainder of the fleet. The English Consul at Leghorn has received the same intelligence.

According to some accounts the engagement took place off Candia.

LEGHORN, July 21.

Yesterday a ship arrived here, which left Alexandria, in Egypt, the latter end of May. According to the account of the Captain, he was brought to, on the 2d June, 50 leagues to the west of Candia, by a fleet of 14 sail of the line, under English colours, which he took to be the fleet of Buonaparte. A Ragusan ship is likewise arrived at Messina, which met the French fleet and 150 sail of transports off Candia, and sailing towards the south-east; from which it is concluded that its course is to Alexandria, in Egypt.

The next day the Captain of the above Ragusan ship met the English fleet, by which he was likewise brought to. From the intelligence he gave of the Toulon fleet he had before met, the English immediately shaped their course in pursuit of them.

A second English fleet of 13 ships of the line, five of which are Portuguese, has made its appearance in the Mediterranean.

The proceedings at Rastadt are not of a more decisive tendency than those which we have lately been accustomed to receive from that quarter. The preparations for hostility, on the part of both France and Austria, do not lead us to augur the most successful result from the pacific exertions of the Ministers at the Congress.

VIENNA, August 4.

Advices from Turkey state, that the army of the rebel Paswan Oglu is no longer shut up in Widdin, but has advanced considerably augmented, and is on its march for Constantinople. According to the same accounts, it is believed, even in Turkey, that the French expedition is directed principally against Greece.

Accounts from Constantinople likewise mention that another dangerous conspiracy has been timely discovered there; and many persons, some of them of considerable consequence, put to death.

The French have taken possession of the Royal Arsenal at Turin, and two of the gates of the city, that on the Po and that of Susa.

BASEL, August 1.

The country of the Grisons is, we understand, in a very unsettled state, owing to the divisions of the people as to the acceptance or rejection of the Helvetic constitution. The majority of the people have, it is said, voted for the former, and the whole will vote in a few days. The French minister, Gujot, has declared that he will protect all who vote for the confederation, which he says, will support their liberty and independence; and that an union with Austria will be incompatible with their liberty and independence.

On the contrary the Imperial Envoy, Baron Cronthal, is said to have declared, in a note of the 22d June, that the Austrian Court would not see with indifference any innovations that might endanger the neighbouring hereditary dominions, and would not permit such inno-

vations to be made by force. Should the Grisons therefore reject the constitution, France will be their enemy, and vice versa.

ROME, July 23.

On the 17th inst. the Golden Book, as it is called, the great register of the feudal system; the acts of process of the Inquisition; a figure representing a grand Inquisitor; several crosses of orders; diplomas of nobility; and the arms of our late illustrious families of Colonna and Borghese, were publicly burnt, with discharges of artillery and small arms. The arms of the Duke of Braschi were the last thrown into the fire, and an order is now published that all the insignia of the feudal system shall be abolished, and whoever shall publicly appear with crosses, ribbons, keys, &c. shall be punished with ten days hard labour on the public works.

Our Senate and Tribunitiate, have now, according to the constitution, adjourned for four months, during which time the French Commandant alone will possess the legislative power.

We are still as much as ever at a loss to conjecture Buonaparte's place of destination; but it is obvious, from the news in the mails, that his defeat at this moment would have a wonderful influence on the councils and conduct of the powers of Europe. The French proceed in the same system of plunder and tyranny which has for some time characterised their actions in Italy and Switzerland.—The natives of those countries are disgusted at their conduct, and the Emperor is alarmed at their conquest. French troops are pouring through the Netherlands towards the Rhine, and the Imperial armies daily swell in number on the Italian and Helvetic frontiers. Armies are formed, Generals appointed, fortresses provisioned; and every circumstance denotes that both sides are preparing for war in the most earnest manner. In this state of things, the expedition of Buonaparte is of the utmost importance. Its failure might encourage the Emperor to declare war, and Italian and Swiss States to throw off the French yoke; and the overthrow of the present Directory, and the establishment of a free and just Government in France, might be one of the happy consequences of such a change of affairs.

Should Buonaparte even be able to reach Alexandria without being overtaken by Admiral Nelson, there is every reason to hope, from the nature and construction of the harbour, that his fleet cannot long remain in it with safety, and that it will ultimately fall into our hands. Alexandria in Egypt has a strange and strong appearance on a first arrival, the buildings looking as new stone in a fortified way, much alike, and all of that colour. The ponderous ruins of the old city are at one end, and a very extensive cattle at the other; the top of Pompey's pillar, is seen between each. The sandy shore being level with the sea, you see nothing of the beach till almost in the harbour, which is very precarious, being little sheltered and very rocky, the bottom so much so as to make it necessary to under-run every cable, and to moor opposite the cable with four, two a-head, two a-stern, lashed to others as far as your anchors are carried, and a buoy of some sort to each lashing. Thus every cable crossing each other, form quite a net, and would employ one ship's company two days at least to anchor; but it is a rule to send from the ships in harbour as many men as can be spared to assist the vessel coming in. It is so exposed, and there is so much swell sometimes, as to cause great confusion and distress, the ships to strike lower yards and top-masts, and if one anchor draws home, there are often 10 or more, as they hang on each other, and the only chance you have to save a ship and cargo is to cut and run out to sea. No boats can come off or land at this time, nor will the Turks try, as they wish to see your ship lost, in hopes of plunder. There is very little provision to be had of any kind; water is so scarce you are obliged to buy it at a dear rate, and the Turks, if you are not mindful, will put in salt water to increase the profits.—The Alexandrians are esteemed the most thieving set, and the harbour as bad as any in the Mediterranean, though there are a number of ships of different nations which trade there.

The Lion of 64 guns, when she encountered the four Spanish frigates, one of which she captured, was on her voyage up the Mediterranean with a supply of spare top-masts and spars for Sir Horatio Nelson's fleet. Such is the exigency of the service in the naval department at this time, that by a general order the press gangs continue their business on Sundays as on other days, contrary to the usual custom.

SUN. OFFICE,

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

We stop the press to announce the arrival this forenoon of an overland express from Bombay. We are sorry to have to state, it brings the account of the capture in Tillicherry Roads, on the 20th April last, of the Raymond and Woodcot East Indiamen, by La Perouse French frigate. The Princess Amelia is likewise lost; she was burnt by accident off Pidgeon's Island, and forty of the crew unfortunately perished. Our possessions in India were tranquil and prosperous.

This morning dispatches were received from Lord Bridport's fleet, dated on the 16th inst. (last Thursday) off Brest. On that morning the look-out frigate made the signal that the enemy's fleet had made a motion to come out. On the preceding evening, 11 sail of the line and several frigates had loosed their top-sails, but could not weigh for want of wind. On Thursday morning some of them weighed, and a frigate and cutter got out, but returned, as the line of battle ships were obliged to anchor again, from its coming calm.

It is perfectly ascertained that the French are determined to push out four ships of the line, which are full of troops. The British fleet now off Brest consists of fourteen ships of the line—the result, should the French venture out, may be confidently anticipated.

PLYMOUTH, August 18.

His Majesty's ships Agincourt of 64 guns, Vice Admiral Waldegrave, Captain J. Bligh, and Pluto, 14 guns, Captain Edgell, put into this port yesterday with the outward-bound Newfoundland convoy. They failed again this morning.—Arrived the Triumph, of 74 guns, Captain Ellington, from the fleet.

AUG. 19.

Arrived the Queen Charlotte, of 100 guns, Vice-Admiral Sir C. Thomson, with four other ships of the line, part of the Channel fleet, to victual and refit. Those ships parted from the fleet as soon as it was reinforced by Lord Bridport's squadron, which sailed from Torbay a few days since.

AMERICA.

The following Address of the Legislature of New Hampshire, to the President of the United States, was agreed to by the House of Representatives, 136 Members present, and four only voting in the negative. In the Senate it was unanimously adopted.

"SIR,

"At a time when the American nation is on the point of being drawn into the vortex of European war, we flatter ourselves that an address from the Legislature of New Hampshire will not be unacceptable. Permit us, Sir, to express our entire satisfaction in the wisdom and energy of your administration, and that of your predecessor. The unremitting perseverance which has marked your endeavours to adjust and settle our disputes with France, displays, in the strongest colours, your desires of peace. Although the political situation of this country is distressing and alarming; yet no measures on your part have been wanting that could honourably render it otherwise. We consider the instructions given our Envys as sufficient and ample for every purpose of honourable and equitable negotiation. We feel the indignity that has been offered them; we feel, with resentment, the wrongs and injuries done our commerce by French depredations. A firm request and dignified demand, have not procured redress; and we add, with regret, that we fear the apparent disposition of the Government of France renders further negotiation unnecessary. We do not tax ourselves with ingratitude to the French nation; that debt which we contracted under the Monarchy of France has been anticipated and paid to the Executive Government of that country; and it will always be recollect, that we were the first nation to acknowledge the Republic of France. It is with pleasure we contemplate the increasing firmness of our National Legislature; by union our independence can be maintained; by division it is lost for ever. To divide and conquer, has been, we are sensible, too often successfully practiced, to the destruction of Governments and nations; but we are happy to assure you, that the opposition of the State of New Hampshire to the administration of the Federal Government, is much too contemptible to merit the name of division. Although we deprecate the evils and scourges of war, yet, Sir, we more sensibly feel the insults offered the dignity of our country. Our independence was won and established by the blood and fatigues of the brave; it is a boon which we will never sacrifice at the shrine of foreign rapacious ambition. If declining Rome bought her peace of the ancient Gauls with money, yet we shall never give our consent to pay a disgraceful tribute to Gauls more modern. When our country calls, our war-worn soldiers, and the hardy youth of our hills, at the first sound of the clarion of danger, will cheerfully and unitedly rally round the standard of American independence, and defend it with their blood. The disorganizer may seek for protection under the colours of France; but as for us and our constituents, we will shelter ourselves under the wings of the American Eagle. Accept, Sir, our united declaration to support and defend the constituted authorities of our country with our lives and fortunes; accept our warmest wishes for your personal welfare and happiness; long may you continue to watch over the safety of the community."

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Gentlemen, my most respectful and affectionate thanks are due to your two Honourable Houses for an address presented to me by your Representatives in Congress.—The American nation appears to me, as it does to you, on the point of being drawn into the vortex of European war—your entire satisfaction in the administration of the federal government, and in the perseverance which has marked its endeavours to adjust our disputes with France, is very precious to me—distressing and alarming as the political situation of this country is, I am conscious that no measures on my part have been wanting that could have honourably rendered it otherwise. The indignities which have been so repeatedly offered to our Ambassadors, the greatest of which is the last unexampled insult, in chusing out one of the three, and discarding the other two, the wrongs and injuries to our commerce by French depredations, the legal declaration in effect of hostilities against all our commerce, and the apparent disposition of the Government of France to render further negotiation not only nugatory, but disgraceful and ruinous. You may tax the French Government with ingratitude with much more justice than yourselves. The increasing union among the people and their legislatures is as encouraging as it is agreeable. The precept "divide and conquer," was never exemplified in the eyes of mankind in so striking and remarkable a manner, as of late in Europe! Every old Republic has fallen before it—if America has not spirit and sense enough to learn wisdom from the example of so many republican catastrophes passing in review before her eyes, she deserves to suffer, and most certainly will fall. I am happy to assure you, that as far as my information extends, the opposition to a federal government in all the other States, as well as in New Hampshire, is too small to merit the name of division; it is a difference of sentiment on public measures, not an alienation of affection to their country. The war-worn soldiers, and the brave and hardy sons of New Hampshire, second to none in skill, enterprise or courage in war, will never surrender the independence, or consent to the dishonour of their country. I return my warmest wishes for your health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS.

NEW JERSEY.

The States of New Jersey having presented an address to the President, Mr Adams, approving of the conduct of Government; there were four companies who ad-

dressed the Executive in somewhat different language. To these the President returned the following answer: To the Officers and Soldiers of the four companies of militia, of Morris County, State of New Jersey.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have received your address of the 4th of June, and am sorry to perceive any shades of difference in the sentiments of the New Jersey militia. Although you cannot say all that your superiors have said, yet I rejoice that in point of sincerity and attachment to the real interest of your country, you yield to none, and that when you are constitutionally and legally called, you will not shun the post of danger, nor be tardy in defending your rights and privileges when invaded by a foreign enemy, or attacked, under any disguise whatever, by a domestic foe. I hope you will never dare to place any man above the constitution and laws of your country. Nothing human is absolutely perfect—the voice of legislation has never founded in the ears of the Executive Magistrates an universal approbation; if it had, there have been pamphlets and newspapers, private societies and resolves enough, as well as debates in the National Legislatures, to convince any man to the contrary. Had not the measures been adopted which you have observed, we should have been in circumstances much more calamitous. I believe you are very much mistaken when you suppose, that "interested commercial characters," joined with those whose political principles were not "friendly to a Republican form of Government, have led the way to our present embarrassment."

"You should remember, however, that there are "interested commercial characters," as well as persons whose political principles are not friendly to our present form of Republican government, who have urged hard to plunge us into a war with a nation the most averse to annoy and to force us into the arms of another, whose form of government and administration are abhorrent to our own. It is our wisdom to form no connection with any foreign power that shall influence our form of government. If America and any other nation should have a common enemy, and should concert measures together for the present conjuncture for mutual benefit, there need be no danger of our adopting their peculiarities of government, any more than their adopting ours; I believe their fears on this head will be stronger than ours, and perhaps better founded. Your government is not, I hope, to be called a party; if a government of your choice is a party, how can you obtain one which will not be so? I know of but two ways, either to make it hereditary, or to place yourselves under a foreign military despotism. You will start with horror at the last, and I presume have no inclination to the first. You are very much misinformed if you suppose the government embraces and caresses all those characters, who were ever your worst enemies. Although it protects all men to the utmost of its power, who are not inimical, it embraces only such characters as are faithful to the constitution and the laws, their execution and impartial interpretation; it studies, however, not to foment, or irritate, or perpetuate any prejudices, and malignant passions, which had better be dismissed. Your infatuation concerning speculators on the soldiers' pay, and the distresses concomitant with war, requires some notice.—Who were the people who deplored the soldiers' pay? Were they not those who taught for doctrine the commandments of wicked men? viz. "Public faith ought to be violated—public credit ought to be destroyed—the public debt ought to be expunged." Were they not those who opposed every species of revenue, under the old confederations, by which the soldiers' pay could have been preferred from depreciation? I regret to see, in your address, so many fragments of those old discontents, jealousies and murmurs, which once made the citizens of New Jersey as tributary to their neighbouring states, as the French now desire to make us all to them. As to speculation, if you can devise a mode to destroy it, consistent with the liberty of the citizen, and the security of property, I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate it to me.

JOHN ADAMS."

LIVERPOOL, August 20.

Statement of goods imported into Liverpool, Lancaster, and the Clyde, by the lately arrived Leeward Island and Jamaica fleets, will, we doubt not, be acceptable to our readers:

Imported into Liverpool ships by 34 from Jamaica and St Domingo. Cotton—2876 bags, pock and seers. Rum—542 puncheons 28 bls. Cocao—144 casks 17 barrels 182 bls. Coffee—2,443 casks, 268 bls. 961 bags. Rum—3,366 puncheons 312 hds. Cotton—2,370 bags, pockets, and seers. Cocao—167 casks, 21 bls. 864 bags. Pimento—111 casks, 1,282 bags. Ginger—2,131 bags. Hides—2,473. Logwood—489 tons. Nicaragua Wood—3 do. Fustic—3,56 do. Ebony—24 do. Madeira Wine—80 casks. Turnmerick—49 bags. Mahogany—22 planks. Yellow Sanders Wood—62 pieces. Elephant teeth—4. Copper—3 bls. 4 casks, 150 cwt. Castor Oil, &c. By 19 ships from Leeward Islands. Sugar—3,885 hds. 711 tuns 288 bls. Rum—89 puncheons 5 hds. Cotton—806 bags & pockets. Cocao 35 bags. Hides—36. Elephant Teeth—41. Some Ebony, Hardwood, &c. One ship more from Martinique, put into Ireland, with about 400 hds. sugar and other goods. By 5 ships to Lancashire. Sugar—646 bags 32 barrels. Coffee—383 do. 37 do. 20 bags. Rum—89 puncheons 5 hds. Cotton—806 bags & pockets. Cocao 35 bags. Hides—36. Elephant Teeth—41. Some Ebony, Hardwood, &c. One ship more from Martinique, put into Ireland, with about 400 hds. sugar and other goods. By 5 ships to Lancashire. Sugar—646 bags 32 barrels. Coffee—383 do. 37 do. 20 bags. Rum—89 puncheons 5 hds. Cotton—806 bags & pockets. Cocao 35 bags. Hides—36. Elephant Teeth—41. Some Ebony, Hardwood, &c. One ship more from Martinique, put into Ireland, with about 400 hds. sugar and other goods. By 5 ships to Lancashire. Sugar—646 bags 32 barrels. Coffee—383 do. 37 do. 20 bags. Rum—89 puncheons 5 hds. Cotton—806 bags & pockets. Cocao 35 bags. Hides—36. Elephant Teeth—41. Some Ebony, Hardwood, &c. One ship more from Martinique, put into Ireland, with about 400 hds. sugar and other goods. By 5 ships to Lancashire. Sugar—646 bags 32 barrels. Coffee—383 do. 37 do. 20 bags. Rum—89 puncheons 5 hds. Cotton—806 bags & pockets. Cocao 35 bags. Hides—36. Elephant Teeth—41. Some Ebony, Hardwood, &c. One ship more from Martinique, put into Ireland, with about 400 hds. sugar and other goods. By 5 ships to Lancashire. Sugar—646 bags 32 barrels. Coffee—383 do. 37 do. 20 bags. Rum—89 puncheons 5 hds. Cotton—806 bags & pockets. Cocao 35 bags. Hides—36. Elephant Teeth

Lord Mornington, in La Virginie, had arrived at Madras on the 27th of April.

The messenger who brought the above dispatch, also brought with him many private letters from Constantinople of a very recent date, as he left that capital so late as the 20th of last month—These letters concur in stating, that Buonaparte had reached Alexandria about the 8th July, and had immediately commenced an attack on that place. Some resistance was at first made, but he, without much difficulty, made himself master of that city. This account was brought to Constantinople by one of the Turkish officers at Alexandria, who left the place immediately after Buonaparte's attack.

The news of this event had been communicated by the Turkish Government to the Company's residents, and to the different Foreign Ministers at Constantinople; and we understand that our Government yesterday received an official account of it from Mr Smith, (brother to Sir Sidney Smith,) the English *Charge des Affaires* at that capital. We fear, indeed, that there is too much reason to credit this account, and that at least a part of Buonaparte's fleet has escaped the pursuit of Admiral Nelson.—It is, however, possible, and seems indeed probable, that he has fallen in with a division of the French fleet.

When the messenger who brought the dispatches above-mentioned, was at Vienna, an account had been received there from Trieste, and which was generally believed, stating that an action had taken place off the island of Candia, between some of the English and French ships, which had ended very much to the advantage of the former.

Before the messenger left Constantinople, the Porte had declared war against France, and had already begun to make preparations for the commencement of hostilities.

CREW SAVED FROM THE PRINCESS AMELIA,

Capt. Ramsden, Commander. John Thomson, Steward. Mr. W. Fairly 1st Mate. N. Hughes, Midshipman. Mr. R. H. Brown, ditto. George Frith, ditto. Mr. J. Marsh, 3d ditto. Mr. J. Locke, 4th ditto. Mr. Vantier, Purser. Mr. Collin Dakker, Surgeon. Mr. W. Solcott, ditto Mate. John Farrington, Boatswain. Sather Sayer, Carpenter. J. M'Kenney, Quartermaster.

John Gabriel, Alexander Behrens, Daniel Zahn, Frederick Gungell, Werner Homburg, Conrad Shaumberg, Johannes Krug, John Burk, Samuel Shawday, Nathaniel Smith, John Kelly, Thomas O'Hara, Joseph Naleman, Grovino Ricardo, Joseph Ember, Thomas Dunkley, Antonio, Jose, Juar, Ferrar, Antonio De Cruz, John Pedro, Thomas Gunn, Patrick Green, William Fairbrother, George Hughes, Mark Dickinson, William Brown, James Ryan, Hugh Neil, James Carroll, Joseph Harrison, James Petney, Henry Laird, Stephen Hughes, Thomas Watson, Thomas Howell, John Swift, Robert Getty, Peter Obury, Samuel Sayer, Edward Worsley, William Coulthurst, William Barnold, James Campbell, Jacob Myers, J. Mathews—seamen.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE, SAVED. Miss Dick, Major Connor, of the 72d. Captain Evans; Lieutenants Savage, Verdit, Stanny, Gilbert, and Lieutenant Moreland, of the 77th. Non-commissioned officers of the 52d—Sergeants Huns, Matthews, Darby, Smith, Sloper, More, Kelly, Poole, and Harding; Corporals Gatrell, Burns, Wild, Campbell, Withers, Winwood, Henby, Collins, and Mackenzie. Conductors Hasty and Ryan; Sergeant Jeffries; Privates Fox and William Simpson.

PASSENGERS FOR CANNANORE, SAVED. Captain Torriano, Lieutenants Martin, Elphinstone, and Brown; Sergeants Frazer and Neville; Privates Jones, Phillips, Hammond, Hellegle, Rees, Rully, Moloney, Kelly, Wilks, Coburne, Whistany, Bhoomer, Culicn, Grimming; Two Followers, two Bullocks, Wallahs, fourteen Lascars belonging to the ship, and Miss Dix's native female servant, and Emanuel Ebey.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING. SHIPS OF SEASON 1795-6.

From Coast and Bay.—The Asia was at Whampoa 21st December 1797.—Lord Camden was at Madras 20th January. From Bengal.—Phoenix was at Calcutta 6th March 1797.—Lascells arrived at Calcutta 12th October.—Bushbridge sailed from Madras for Bengal 29th December.—Royal Admiral arrived at Madras 9th August.

From Bombay.—Albion arrived at Madras 11th August, and sailed the 21st.

From Bombay and China.—Nottingham arrived at Macao 15th December 1797.

From Coast and China.—Canton was well in February last, had left Amboyna refitted.

From St Helena and Bencoolen—Queen was at Fort Marlborough 18th September.

SHIPS OF SEASON, 1796-7.

From Coast and Bay.—Minerva left Prince of Wales's Island 30th October, was at Calcutta 27th November.—Lord Walsingham, Prince William Henry, Hawke, and Earl Spencer, sailed from Madras for Bengal 29th December.—Henry Dundas arrived at Madras 3d February, 1798.—Earl Fitzwilliam was at the Cape 1st January.—Duke of Montrose and Earl of Wycombe arrived at Madras 3d February.

From Bengal.—Queen, Mildred, Northumberland, Varuna, Eudice, extra ships.

From Bengal and Bencoolen.—Admiral Gardner.

From Bombay and China.—Earl of Abergavenny, Hindostan, Warley, and Neptune, anchored in Macao Roads 2d January, 1798.

From coast and China.—Earl Talbot arrived at Prince of Wales's Island 6th September.—Ceres anchored in Macao Roads 13th December.

From St Helena and Bengal.—Britannia was leaving Madras Roads 20th September, having been fitted out to cruise against the French.

From St Helena, Bencoolen, and China.—Ganger sailed from St Helena 15th October, 1797.

From China.—Cirencester and Hepe were at Whampoa 17th December.—Armistice arrived at Canton 4th December.

Coult arrived at Whampoa 20th November. Belvidere was to sail from the Cape 1st April last.

HAMBURG MAIL.

LIGHORN, July 27.

To-day a report is circulated here, that Admiral Nelson had fallen in with the fleet of Buonaparte between Candia and Alexandria, and after a sharp engagement, taken a number of the transports. The French Admiral's ship, the L'Orient, on board which Buonaparte was, struck on a rock, and was cut off by the English, so that she was forced to surrender or be sunk.

The Court of Russia has ordered the army on the frontiers of Turkey, under the command of General Suvarow, to be reinforce with expedition. It is said

that Russia will join the Porte against France, by land and sea; and 10,000 Russians, when these accounts came away, had passed the Moldau, to support the army of the Grand Signior against the rebels.

In the Roman Republic, above 100 monasteries have been suppressed, and the property appertaining to them seized for the State.

A conspiracy is reported to have been discovered at Constantinople, in consequence of which, the French Ambassador had left that city, and the English and Russian Ministers acquired great influence in the Divan.

The Reis Effendi is also said to have been strangled on account of his having been connected in this conspiracy.

A serious conspiracy was discovered on Thursday evening on board the Neptune man of war, one of the Channel fleet, off Ushant, the object of which, it is said, was to put all the officers to death, and to carry the ship into Brest. The discovery of this diabolical plot was made in the following manner:—One of the conspirators, whose calm consideration of the infernal project shocked his nature, and induced him to repent, contrived to drop a letter on the quarter-deck, directed to the Captain, which was picked up by the officers and delivered to their Commander. It contained a full discovery of the nature and extent of the plot; in consequence of which the conspirators were immediately secured. Many of them are said to be Irishmen, of whom there are not less than 200 on board the ship.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP EMERALD, DATED NAPLES, 30th JUNE, 1798.

"We have just put in here but for a moment, to get a little water and provisions, and are in full chase of our own squadron, who are now endeavouring to bring the French fleet to action."

STOCKS.

This day (Aug. 22) at twelve o'clock, 3 per cent. con. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ £

MICHAELMAS HEAD COURT.

COUNTY OF MIDLOTHIAN.

THE Barons and Freholders are hereby informed, That the MICHAELMAS HEAD COURT for this County is to be held within the Inner Session House, on Tuesday the 2d day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, and that Claims are lodged with the Sheriff Clerk by the following Gentlemen, for the purpose of being enrolled at said meeting, viz.

John Carnichael of Skirling, Major-General William Maxwell of Parkhill, Robert Dundas Saunders of Melville, William Pettes, merchant in Edinburgh, Stewart Moodie of Humbie, John Balfour of Balbirnie.

And that objections are lodged against David Steuart of Cairney, his continuing on the roll of Barons and Freholders, as being denuded of the property upon which he was enrolled.

N.B.—The agents for the claimants will please lodge the vouchers of their claims with the Sheriff Clerk, eight days before the meeting, for the inspection of the Committee.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

THE HOUSE OF BAINFIELD, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, by Fountainbridge, consisting of dining-room, parlour, four bed-rooms, &c. pleasantly situated.

To be let for two months certain, free of all assessed taxes, for particulars apply to Charles Steuart, W. S.

To the CREDITORS of

LIEUTENANT JOHN NEWLANDS of Lochhead. THESE Creditors are desired to meet in John's Coffeehouse on Tuesday the 28th current, at one o'clock afternoon, to take into consideration matters of very general importance.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—AUGUST 25.

We have to announce the distressing intelligence of the capture of two East Indiamen and the loss of the Princess Amelia—We have inserted above a list of the crew and passengers, saved from the latter ship.

The Company's loss by the three ships the Raymond, Woodcot, and Princess Amelia, is about fifty thousand pounds.

At length is received, what may be considered certain accounts of the French squadron under General Buonaparte—he has arrived at Alexandria, and landed his troops.

The following account of this event was sent from the India House for the information of the Gentlemen at Lloyd's, and the Stock Exchange:

EAST INDIA HOUSE, AUGUST 21.

"By a letter received from Mr Tooke, the East India Company's agent at Constantinople, dated July 23, it appears by the report of the Captain of the Port of Alexandria, who escaped from thence to Cyprus, from whence he has forwarded a dispatch to Constantinople, that Buonaparte actually disembarked at Alexandria, on or about the 8th of July, from 15 to 20,000 men, and met with little or no resistance from the Turks. Buonaparte's fleet, ships of war, and transports, is stated to be near 300 sail."

Government received similar accounts from Mr Smith, our Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople.

From these accounts there can be little doubt that the greatest part of Buonaparte's fleet has escaped Admiral Nelson. It is not impossible, however, that the rear division may have been overtaken by our fleet, and that we may yet receive pleasing intelligence respecting the event.

The French have compelled the Ligurian Republic to declare war against England.

Married at Glasgow, on Monday last, ROBERT SEMPLE, Esq. Advocate, younger of Earmock, to Miss MARY HENDERSON, second daughter of James Henderson, Esq. of Enoch Bank.

Mrs VEITCH of Ellioch was safely delivered of a daughter, at Ellioch, on Monday the 20th inst.

On Friday the 17th inst. Mrs LAWRENCE of Invercraghty, was safely delivered of a daughter.

Lady MARY DOUGLAS, daughter to the Earl of Selkirk, died at St Mary's Isle, on Monday last the 20th inst.

On 21st current, died at Steurhall, Stirlingshire, JAMES STEUART, Esq. of Steurhall.

Died on the 22d instant, Miss DOUGLAS, No. 31, Princes street, daughter of the Rev. Mr John Douglas late Minister of the Gospal at Jedburgh.

American newspapers are received to the 10th ult. The most important news contained in them, is in the report of the proceedings of Congress on the 7th of July; when a message was received from the President of the United States, notifying to the House, that he had approved and signed the following enrolled bills, viz. 'An act respecting alien enemies' ; an act providing arms for the militia throughout the United States' ; and, 'an act to declare the treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory to the United States.' For a detail of American intelligence see a foregoing column.

The letter of M. Talleyrand, that apostate in religion as well as in politics, to Mr Gerry, is a truly striking monitor to all the nations of Europe—It forms a strong contrast between Talleyrand's haughty, violent manifesto in 1797, and his humble, suppliant petition in 1798; and decidedly shews what blessings must flow upon a nation who have wise counsellors, and where the people are unanimous in supporting their rights and liberties against the attacks of a rapacious foe. In proof of which statement, we ~~can~~ only give the language of Talleyrand in 1797 and in 1798.

TALLEYRAND.

In October 1797.

You must explicitly retract the outrageous speech of the President of the United States, made at the opening of the Congress in 1796—you must pay down 50 thousand pounds as the price of an interview—you must purchase with cash at par, 32 millions of Batavian dollars [these were then selling at 50 per cent. discount]—you must then advance a loan of fifteen millions of dollars—and, if you wish to avoid the dreadful fate which awaits you, take a timely warning and look at what has been the fate of Geneva, of Venice.

FISH CURERS.

I am ignorant, Sir, for what reason you think it necessary to inform me to strike out of this negotiation all preliminary articles respecting loans and explanations to be required respecting the speech of the President. Have the goodness to read over the propositions that I transmitted to you of the 18th of June—you will not find one word on these points—the Directory is satisfied that violence has been offered to the commerce and the citizens of the United States—they are employed in remedying them—the moment can not be too near. The demand of a loan was a mistake, founded in odious intrigue, which the dignity and purity of the French Government will not allow them to enter upon, to mingle their character in this bad action.

GENTLEMEN,

Having, on the 18th of February 1795, in a report I had occasion to make on a report of the Solicitor's, on sundry reports and papers laid before the Commissioners, with respect to the salt outstanding in the fish curers' accounts, as unaccounted for at the different ports in Scotland, before, and since the 1st of June, 1795, observed, That if the relief afforded by their Honours' general order of the 11th of September 1794, was extended to such of the cases, where it consisted with the knowledge of the out port officers, that the salt was actually expended in the cure of herrings, or the salt carried coastwise, and landed at other ports, and there secured to be accounted for, (and such new security properly certified to the officer of the port from whence sent by those of the port at which landed, and to whom security anew might have been given, or the salt taken into joint custody by the proper officers there till that was done,) it would greatly reduce these outstanding balances, and in some cases be the means of clearing them off altogether: The Board, upon consulting the Solicitor, &c. have agreed to extend the relief granted by their general order of the 11th of September 1794 to the case of herrings which may have been cured before the said period, and since the duty on herrings for home consumption ceased, as pointed out in the act twenty-sixth of his present Majesty, Cap. lxxxi. Sect. 15. provided proper certificates of the existence of such herrings are produced; agreeable to which you will govern yourselves at settling and closing the accounts of the fish curers for the year ended the 5th of April last.

—I am, gentlemen, your most humble servant.

Salt Accountant's Office, Customhouse, Edinburgh, 23d August 1798.

CATHCART BOYD.

We are authorised to say, that the report circulate in this city, for some days past, of a gardener in the New Town having killed his fox totally without foundation, and that the surgeons who attended the boy, and afterwards opened and inspected the body, have been examined before the Sheriff, from whose report it appears that the boy died of an internal disease.

On Wednesday the NORFOLK and the PEMBROKE Regiments of Cavalry were reviewed on the Sands of Leith by General Vryse, in presence of his Royal Highness the Duke de Berri, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, and many other persons of distinction. These excellent corps performed their evolutions, manœuvres, the sword exercise, &c. in a manner that did them the greatest honour. Both regiments were reviewed together, and presented an elegant and picturesque *Coup D'Or*—The Duke de Berri and another French Nobleman, dressed in the French uniform, rode along the line; and were saluted by the troops as they passed.

These few days past our market has been well supplied with fresh herrings of excellent quality at fourpence per dozen. They are caught at the neighbourhood of Dunbar, Eyemouth, &c. It is generally believed that if a proper trial was made they would be found plentifully a good way up the frith of Forth.

On Friday the 17th instant, the Grammar School of Dalkeith was examined by a Committee of the Preliminary, in the presence of several Gentlemen of the place and neighbourhood. The boys made an appearance which gave great satisfaction to the Committee and all present, and discovered such an intimate knowledge of the Latin and French languages as did great honour to themselves, and to the abilities of Mr Bell the Rector, and of Mr Smith his assistant. The school meets again on Tuesday the 2d of October next.

Wednesday, at Glasgow, one JEAN GORDON, reported an ideot, was apprehended on suspicion of having drowned her natural son, a boy about four months old. Upon threats being made to her, she took a peace officer to a clay pit, near the Barrack, and threw them the place where she threw the child, in which was found. It is supposed he had been strangled.

EAST METHOD OF PREVENTING THE ADMISSION OF AIR INTO WATER PIPES.

[COMMUNICATED BY PROF. HUNTER, ST ANDREW'S.]

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

AS no mention is made of the following simple method of preventing the admission of air into water pipes in the very celebrated article in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, entitled, "WATER WORKS," I presume it may not have occurred to men of science, as I certainly know it has not to the undertakers employed in the execution of such works.

It is a stopcock soldered to the end of the main pipe, in the reservoir at the fountain head, the key of which is turned by a floating ball of copper attached to it by a rod or lever, so as to reverse the operation of the common ballcock; that is, to open the cock gradually as the water rises in that reservoir, and to shut it as the water falls. By this method the admission of air, and the consequent obstruction of the pipe, is completely prevented; as, before the water can fall so low in the reservoir as to admit air, the cock is completely shut. It is unnecessary to be more particular. Every tradesman of ordinary reflection will have no difficulty in adjusting the ballcock to the circumstance of any particular case. Mr MIDDLETON, plumber in Dundee, who is then unacquainted with the purpose to which it is to be applied, found no difficulty in getting one made of the form and dimensions

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, August 21. 1798.
Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord BIRDFORD, K. B.
to EVAN NEPEN, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship
Royal George, at Sea, the 13th inst.

SIR,
HEREWITH you will receive a copy of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, relating the capture of the French national corvette La Vailante. I am, &c. BIRDFORD.
Indefatigable, at Sea, August 8. 1798.

I HAVE great pleasure in communicating to you the capture of the French national corvette La Vailante, commanded by the Lieutenant de Vaisseau La Porte, mounting twenty guns, nine pounds, pierced for twenty-two, and manned with one hundred and seventy-five men.

This ship sailed from Rochefort the 1st, and from L'ile de Rie the 4th instant, with twenty-five banished priests, twenty-seven convicts, and Madame Rovere and family, for Cayenne. We fell in with her at day-break on the 7th, between Bourdeaux and the ile of Rie, and the chase continued twenty-four hours, when she struck after firing a few guns. She is of large dimensions, only eighteen months old, coppered and copper fastened, fails fast, and will, I trust, be found fit for his Majesty's service. I have the honor to be, &c.
EDWARD PELLEW.

Sir Alan Gardner, Bart.

Commissions in the Abernethy and Kincardin in Strathpey Volunteer Association, signed by his Majesty. Dated August 7. 1798.

James Grant, Esq. to be Captain in the 1st Company. John Grant, to be Lieutenant in the 1st Company. J. Grant, to be Ensign in ditto. Robert Lawson, Esq. to be Captain in the 2d Company. Alexander Carmichael, to be Lieutenant in ditto. John Dunbar, to be Ensign in ditto.

Commissions in the Glenchernick in Strathpey Volunteer Association, signed by his Majesty. Dated Aug. 7. 1798.

Alexander Grant, Esq. to be Captain in the 1st company. Alexander Cumming, to be Lieutenant in ditto. John Fraser to be Ensign in ditto. John Grant Esq. to be Captain in the 2d company. William Grant to be Lieutenant in ditto. Daniel Crickbank to be Ensign in ditto.

Commissions in the Inverallen in Strathpey Volunteer Association, signed by his Majesty. Dated August 7. 1798.

James Grant, Esq. to be Captain. Donald Ross to be Lieutenant. Peter Grant to be ditto. Lewis Grant to be Ensign. Commissions in the Urquhart Volunteer Association, signed by his Majesty. Dated August 7. 1798.

Alexander Grant Esq. to be Captain. Duncan Grant to be Lieutenant.

WAR-OFFICE, August 18. 1798.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dawkins, from the 8th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Bennet, who exchanges.

20th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Thomas Poppleton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Jenkins, who retires.

21st Ditto—Captain C. Pell, from the half-pay of the Independents, to be Captain, vice Millbanke, who exchanges.

22nd Ditto—Henry Snooke to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grieron, promoted in the 6th foot.

23rd Ditto—Ensign Thomas Brabazon Aymer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wardlow, promoted in the 11th foot.

24th Ditto—Surgeon George Proctor, from the half-pay of 9th foot, to be Surgeon, vice Simpson, who exchanges.

25th Ditto—Ensign Richard Skottowe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Miller, promoted in the 7th foot. Ensign Charles Frederick Taffey, from the 5th foot, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McKnight, promoted. Hospital Mate—Mitcheson, from the garrison of Quebec, to be Surgeon, vice Miller, who retires on half-pay.

32d Ditto—Peter McDougal, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mills, who retires.

39th Ditto—Lieutenant George Delaney, from the Scotch Brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson, who exchanges.

50th Ditto—Branson Crowley, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Parkhurst, who retires.

65th Ditto—Ensign Thomas Hutchins, from the 1st battalion of the 6th foot, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bayham, promoted.

79th Ditto—Major William Eden to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Johnstone, promoted to the command of a corps. Major George Smith, from the late Corsican corps, to be Major, vice Eden.

82d Ditto—Matthew Ottley, to be Paymaster.

85th Ditto—The Hon. Major General Astley Bennett, from the 1st foot guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Dawkins, who exchanges.

Scotch Brigade—Lieutenant John Robertson, from the 49th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Delaney, who exchanges.

7th West India Regiment—Captain William Grey, from the 21st foot, to be Major, vice Wilson, promoted.

A Regiment of Foot—The Hon. Col. Cochran Johnstone, from the 9th foot to be Colonel. Major John Wilson, from the 7th West India regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Captain John Gordon, from the 7th West India regiment to be Major.

To be Captains of Companies—Lieutenant John Cummins, sen. from the 6th foot. Lieutenant George William Barr, from ditto. Lieutenant Benjamin K. Lavicourt, from ditto. Lieutenant Charles Crigan, from the 43d foot. Lieutenant Timothy Cassin, from the 9th foot. Lieutenant David Bryon Davies, from the 17th foot. Lieutenant Alexander Cameron, from the 43d foot. Lieutenant Thomas Arbutnott, from the 40th foot.

To be Lieutenants—Ensigns William Brockie, from the 53d foot. Alexander Cameron, from the 4th West India regiment. William Miller, from the 38th foot. William Walters, from the 53d foot. Thomas McDowell, from the 38th foot. Allan Cameron, from the 14th foot. Charles Frederick Edgar, from the 45th foot. William Tatton, from the 27th foot.

To be Ensigns—Ensign Rivington, from the Royal Nova Scotia Provincial Volunteer Thomas Branton, from the 45th foot. Volunteer Stoddart, from the 45th foot. Volunteer Joseph Hopley, from the 14th foot.

INHALTS.

Ensign James Colquhoun to be Lieutenant in Captain Grant's independent company of invalids at Hull, vice Wilson, deceased.

BREVET.

To be Colonels in the Army, and to rank as such so long only as their respective regiments of militia shall remain embodied for actual service.

Colonel Joseph Holden Strutt, of the supplementary battalion of Essex militia.

Colonel Lord Harewood, of a supplementary regiment of Yorkshire West Riding militia.

Colonel Walter Fawkes, of ditto.

Colonel Sir George Cooke, Bart. of ditto.

STAFF.

James Bowie to be Assistant Commissary of Stores and Provisions in the Leeward Islands.

BANKRUPTCIES.

James Gaunt, of Manchester, woollen draper. Theodor Schramm, of Rochdale, merchant.

Robert Worlidge, of Great St. Helens, London, cornfactor. John Jackson and Henry Barlow, the younger of Stockport, hat manufacturers.

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

August 23.—Mrs MARY GALL, Broker, Horse Wynd.—Creditors to meet in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 5th September, at noon, to chuse an interim factor; and on the 26th September, to chuse a trustee.

THOMAS MILNE, jun. Leather Merchant in Edinburgh.—Creditors to meet in John's Coffeehouse there, on the 30th August, at noon, to chuse an interim factor; and on the 27th September, to chuse a trustee.

Examination of PETER RALSTON, late Skinner in Glasgow, to be on the 6th and 20th days of September, at on P. M. in the Sheriff Court there.—Creditors to meet in the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, on the 21st September, to give instructions to the trustee.

EDINBURGH & ABERDEEN FLY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the EDINBURGH and ABERDEEN FLY, on the Forfar Road, understanding that a report has been circulated of the Fly having been discontinued since the Mail Coach was established between Edinburgh and Aberdeen, take this opportunity of contradicting that report, and of thanking the public for the very liberal support which they have hitherto experienced.

The Fly sets off regularly from Aberdeen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at four o'clock in the morning, arrives at Perth by nine o'clock the evening of same day; sets out from Perth at four o'clock of the morning of next day, and arrives in Edinburgh before dinner; sets out from Edinburgh on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half past ten o'clock forenoon, reaches Perth the evening of same day at nine o'clock; sets out from Perth next morning at four o'clock, and arrives at Aberdeen the evening of that day. Passengers have by these means a comfortable night's rest at Perth in the course of their journey. And as the proprietors of the Fly have determined to keep up this easy and cheap mode of travelling for the accommodation of the public, they will spare no pains or expense which can make her convenient and comfortable, which can recommend her to travel.

The greatest attention also will be paid to travellers, at the inn on the road, and parcels will be particularly cared for, and forwarded with the utmost attention.

The fares of travellers will be the same as formerly, and which are lower than those exacted by the Mail Coach.

Tickets to be had at Robertson's Black Bull, Edinburgh; Gordon's New Inn, Aberdeen; and from the proprietors at the different stages on the road.

SALE OF LANDS IN ORKNEY,

AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

To be SOLD, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon the 19th November next, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, which belonged to the late JOHN TRAILL of Westness, Esq. viz.—

The Six-penny Land of Midland, Garson, and Hamer, the Mill of Rendall and a stricken Mulfur, with One-half-penny Land in Halland, all lying in the parish of Rendall;—also, the One-penny Land of Charlceland, Four-penny Land of Deal, Three-penny Land of Dyke, Three-penny Land of Pequay, Two-penny Land of Pow and Stow, One-penny Land of Oversdale, One-penny Land in How in Costay, Two-merk Land in Bredy in Outer Costay, and Four-merk Udal Land there, and the Lands of MIDHOUSE and PAL-LACE, all lying in the parish of Evie; also the lands of NEITHER ST CATHERINE'S QUOY, with the houses, yards, and perambles; the particulars of all which, with the lots in which the same are to be exposed to sale, will be specified in a future advertisement; and for further information, application may be made to Mr David Balfour, W. S. Edinburgh, or Mr Hugh Spence, Kirkwall, with either of whom all those having claims on the late John Trail of Westness are requested to lodge notes thereon, with their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity, within the 15th October next.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND GARDEN, NEAR MUSSELBURGH, ADJOURNED—and UPSET PRICE, REDUCED; & HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday next the 27th inst. betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE HOUSE AND GARDENS of GREENHALL, opposite to Olive Bank, on the high road leading to Musselburgh, lately possessed by the deceased Mrs Stewart, widow of William Stewart, writer in Edinburgh.

On the first floor of the house there are two parlours, a kitchen, pantry, larder, and cellar; the second floor consists of a neat drawing-room, two bed-rooms, and a light closet; and the upper or garret story of two tuncimed bed-rooms.

Behind the house there is a pump-well, with an apartment for coals, and other conveniences, and a small house adjoining to the gavel possessed by two tenants.

The garden is inclosed and subdivided with stone walls, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the whole may be entered to immediately.

The progress of works, which are clear, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Duncan, writer in Edinburgh.

And on Tuesday next the 28th current, will be Sold by WILLIAM BRUCE,

The WHOLE FURNITURE in said house, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, and kitchen furniture, with bed and table linen, tea and table china, and a good table clock, &c.

The sale of the furniture to begin each day at 11 o'clock forenoon.

HOUSE IN THE EAST OF FIFE.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, PIGEON-HOUSE, and GARDEN of BALHOUFFIE, with as much Grass as will maintain two cows, situated within a mile of the sea-coast town of Anstruther and Pittenweem, at both of which places there are good markets.

The house consists of dining and drawing rooms, and seven bed-rooms, besides accommodation for servants, kitchen, and cellars.—The offices are suitable to the house; the garden contains upwards of two Scotch acres, and is entirely surrounded by a very high wall, covered with fruit trees of every kind, in full bearing.

There may also be Let, along with the house,

A PARK of nearly five acres of Old Grass adjoining to it; and Martinmas 1799 a tenant may be accommodated with more ground if it should be wanted.

Further information may be had by applying to Mr Charles Stewart, W. S. or Robert Pattullo, writer, No. 5. George Street, Edinburgh.

SALE OF WOODS IN ARGYLESHERE.

There will be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the house of Alexander Marquis Innkeeper in Inveraray, on Wednesday the 29th day of August 1798, at 12 o'clock,

THE whole GROWING WOOD upon the Lands of ACHAGLAKACH, CRAG, and TORINTUIRK, belonging to Mr Campbell of Kilberry, and situated upon the north side of Lochtarbert, in the shire of Argyll.

This wood is very valuable and extensive, consists mostly of Oak, and is uncommonly strong, it being about 27 years since it was last cut; and, besides the timber reserved upon an extent of several acres at a former cut about 50 years ago, there are a great many very old trees of Oak and Ash, affording a considerable quantity of excellent timber for ship building and other purposes.

No reservations are to be made.

The wood stands upon the side of Lochtarbert, an arm of the sea, the timber, bark, and other parts of it being conveniently carried to any market. Grabs for the necessary number of horses will be furnished at moderate rates; and the purchaser will have every other reasonable accommodation.

The articles of sale may be seen in the hands of Capt. Duncan Stewart at Linemraig, near Campbeltown, and of Colin Campbell writer in Inveraray; to either of whom, or to Mr Campbell, the proprietor, such as with more particular information may apply.

The wood-ranger, residing at Achaglakach, will shew the woods

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday 1800.

THE FARM of BESBOROUGH WEST MAINS and GRADEN HILL, parts of the Estate of Besborough, lying in the parish of Eccles and county of Berwick. West Mains of Besborough contains about 120 acres of rich arable land, all completely inclosed and subdivided; and Graden Hill also completely inclosed and sheltered with stripes of thriving planting, contains 77 acres, all of which has been in rich pasture for many years, and must remain so till the present tenant's removal, and he is restricted from opening any part of it, and also stands bound by his lease not to pasture on Graden Hill after the 1st day of March 1800, when the incoming tenant may enter to the possession. Any person intending to offer for the above grounds may have the farm extended to 140 or 150 acres more of old rich grass parks, which the proprietor means to let for culture under proper regulation.

Besides clay and rock marble through many parts of the ground, there is a considerable quantity of fine shell made at the bottom of Graden Hill, which the tenant may have liberty to use for the improvement of the farm.

Offers may be made, or given in writing, to William Ridell, Esq. W. S. or Mr James Veatch, Mersing, or to the proprietor at Besborough; and such as are not accepted or shall be concealed, if required, the present tenant, or the servants at Besborough, will shew the grounds.

Copies of the memorial and abstract, and of the articles of feoffement, or to be seen in the office of Mr Bruce, deputy-elder of Besborough, or in the hands of Alexander Grant, W. S. to whom, or to William Ireland, writer in Kirkcudbright, factor on the estate, intending purchasers may apply for further information.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 29th August 1798, at seven o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LAURESTON, and MILL.

LANDS and MILL LANDS of TROTTICK, lying in the parish of Lonforgan, and shire of Perth, about eight miles west from Dundee, and three from Polgavie, a shipping port in the Carse of Gowrie.

The lands consist of 300 acres or thereby, of which nearly 80 are under planting, chiefly above 21 years old, in the most thriving condition.

Since the property was last advertised, a bed of marl, not exceeding three feet from the surface, has been discovered on the lands of Laureston, which will greatly enhance the value of the subjects. There is an excellent freestone quarry on the estate.

There is a good Mansion-house on Laureston, and a Garden, consisting of about three-fourths of an acre, inclosed with high walls, covered on both sides with fruit-trees of the best kinds; and the stabling and office-houses are in good repair.

This estate commands an agreeable view of the river Tay.

The lands hold of subjects superior for payment of very trifling feu-duties.

Application may be made for further particulars, to Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, trustee on the sequestered estates of John Wemyss and Sons, merchants there, or James Campbell, W.